

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

LISTING OF CLAIMS:

1. (Currently Amended) A countermeasure method in an electronic component implementing an elliptical curve type public key encryption algorithm, wherein a point P on the elliptical curve is represented by the projective coordinates (X, Y, Z) such that $x=X/Z$ and $y=Y/Z^3$, x and y being the coordinates of the point on the elliptical curve in terms of affine coordinates, said curve comprising n elements and being defined on a finite field $GF(p)$, where p is a prime number and the curve has the equation $y^2=x^3+a*x+b$, or defined on a finite field $GF(2^n)$, with the curve having the equation $y^2+xy=x^3+a*x^2+b$, where a and b are integer parameters, the method comprising the steps of:

1) Drawing at random an integer λ such that $0 < \lambda < p$;

2) For a point P represented by projective coordinates (X_1, Y_1, Z_1) , calculating $X'_1=\lambda^2*X_1$, $Y'_1=\lambda^3*Y_1$ and $Z'_1=\lambda*Z_1$, to define the coordinates of the point $P'=(X'_1, Y'_1, Z'_1)$; and

3) Calculating an output point $Q=2*P'$ that is represented by projective coordinates (X_2, Y_2, Z_2) ; and

4) Performing a public key cryptographic operation in which one of the keys is based upon the value Q .

2. (Previously Presented) A countermeasure method according to Claim 1, wherein the elliptical curve is defined on the finite field $GF(p)$, and the step of calculating Q includes the following steps:

Calculate $M=3*X'1^2+a*Z'1^4$;

Calculate $Z2=2*Y'1*Z'1$;

Calculate $S=4*X'1*Y'1^2$;

Calculate $X2=M^2-2*S$;

Calculate $T=8*Y'1^4$; and

Calculate $Y2=M*(S-X2)-T$.

3. (Previously Presented) A countermeasure method according to Claim 1, wherein the elliptical curve is defined on the finite field $GF(p)$, and further including the following steps:

Drawing at random a non-zero integer λ of $GF(2^n)$;

Replacing $X0$ with λ^2*X0 , $Y0$ with λ^3*Y0 and $Z0$ with $\lambda*Z0$;

Drawing at random a non-zero integer λ of $GF(2^n)$;

Replacing $X1$ with λ^2*X1 , $Y1$ with λ^3*Y1 and $Z1$ with $\lambda*Z1$; and

Calculating $R=P+Q$.

4. (Previously Presented) A countermeasure method according to Claim 1, further including the calculation of the projective coordinates of the point $R=(X2,Y2,Z2)$ such that $R=P+Q$ with $P=(X0,Y0,Z0)$ and $Q=(X1,Y1,Z1)$ according to the following steps, with the calculations in each of the steps being effected modulo p :

Replacing X_0 with $\lambda^2 X_0$, Y_0 with $\lambda^3 Y_0$ and Z_0 with λZ_0 ;

Drawing at random an integer μ such that $0 < \mu < p$;

Replacing X_1 with $\lambda^2 X_1$, Y_1 with $\lambda^3 Y_1$ and Z_1 with λZ_1 ;

Calculate $U_0 = X_0 Z_1^2$;

Calculate $S_0 = Y_0 Z_1^3$;

Calculate $U_1 = X_1 Z_0^2$;

Calculate $S_1 = Y_1 Z_0^3$;

Calculate $W = U_0 - U_1$;

Calculate $R = S_0 - S_1$;

Calculate $T = U_0 + U_1$;

Calculate $M = S_0 + S_1$;

Calculate $Z_2 = Z_0 Z_1 W$;

Calculate $X_2 = R^2 - T W^2$;

Calculate $V = T W^2 - 2 X_2$; and

Calculate $2 Y_2 = V R - M W^3$.

5. (Previously Presented) A countermeasure method according to Claim 1, wherein the elliptical curve is defined on the finite field $GF(2^n)$, where n is a prime number, and the step of drawing a random integer comprises

Drawing at random a non-zero element λ of $GF(2^n)$.

6. (Previously Presented) A countermeasure method according to Claim 5, further including the following steps:

Calculate $Z_2 = X'_1 Z'^1_1^2$;

Calculate $X_2 = (X'_1 + c \cdot Z'^1_1)^4$;

Calculate $U = Z_2 + X'^1_1^2 + Y'_1 \cdot Z'_1$; and

Calculate $Y_2 = X'^1_1^4 \cdot Z_2 + U \cdot X_2$.

7. (Previously Presented) A countermeasure method according to Claim 5, further including the following steps, with the calculation in each of the steps being carried out modulo p :

For an input point $P = (X_0, Y_0, Z_0)$, replacing X_0 with $\lambda^2 \cdot X_0$, Y_0 with $\lambda^3 \cdot Y_0$ and Z_0 with $\lambda \cdot Z_0$;

3) Drawing at random a non-zero element λ of $GF(2^n)$;

4) For an input point $Q = (X_1, Y_1, Z_1)$, replacing X_1 with $\mu^2 \cdot X_1$, Y_1 with $\mu^3 \cdot Y_1$ and Z_1 with $\mu \cdot Z_1$; and

5) Calculating $R = P + Q$.

8. (Previously Presented) A countermeasure method according to Claim 5, further including the following steps:

For an input point $P = (X_0, Y_0, Z_0)$, replacing X_0 with $\lambda^2 \cdot X_0$, Y_0 with $\lambda^3 \cdot Y_0$ and Z_0 with $\lambda \cdot Z_0$;

Drawing at random a non-zero element μ of $GF(2^n)$;

For an input point $Q = (X_1, Y_1, Z_1)$ replacing X_1 with $\mu^2 \cdot X_1$, Y_1 with $\mu^3 \cdot Y_1$ and Z_1 with $\mu \cdot Z_1$;

Calculate $U_0 = X_0 \cdot Z_1^2$;

Calculate $S_0 = Y_0 \cdot Z_1^3$;

Calculate $U_1 = X_1 \cdot Z_0^2$;

Calculate $S1=Y1*Z0^3$;

Calculate $W=U0+U1$;

Calculate $R=S0+S1$;

Calculate $L=Z0*W$;

Calculate $V=R*X1+L*Y1$;

Calculate $Z2=L*Z1$;

Calculate $T=R+Z2$;

Calculate $X2=a*Z2^2+T*R+W^3$; and

Calculate $Y2=T*X2+V*L^2$.

9. (Previously Presented) A countermeasure method according to Claim 1, further including the process of randomizing the representation of a point at the start of the calculation by the use of a "double and add" algorithm, taking as an input a point P and an integer d, the integer d being denoted $d=(d(t),d(t-1),...,d(0))$, where $(d(t),d(t-1),...,d(0))$ is the binary representation of d, with d(t) the most significant bit and d(0) the least significant bit, the algorithm returning as an output the point $Q=d.P$, according to the following steps:

- 1) Initialising the point Q with the value P;
- 2) Replacing Q with 2.Q;
- 3) If $d(t-1)=1$ replacing Q with $Q+P$;
- 4) For i ranging from t-2 to 0 executing the steps of:
 - 4a) Replacing Q with 2Q;
 - 4b) If $d(i)=1$, replacing Q with $Q+P$; and
- 5) Returning Q.

10. (Previously Presented) A countermeasure method according to Claim 1, further including the process of randomizing the representation of a point at the start of the calculation method and at the end of the calculation method, using a "double and add" algorithm, taking as an input a point P and an integer d , the integer d being denoted $d=(d(t),d(t-1),...,d(0))$, where $(d(t),d(t-1),...,d(0))$ is the binary representation of d , with $d(t)$ the most significant bit and $d(0)$ the least significant bit, the algorithm returning as an output the point $Q=d.P$, according to the following steps:

- 1) Initialising the point Q with the value P ;
- 2) Replacing Q with $2.Q$;
- 3) If $d(t-1)=1$, replacing Q with $Q+P$;
- 4) For i ranging from $t-2$ to 1 , executing the steps of:
 - 4a) Replacing Q with $2Q$;
 - 4b) If $d(i)=1$, replacing Q with $Q+P$;
- 5) Replacing Q with $2.Q$;
- 6) If $d(0)=1$, replacing Q with $Q+P$ and;
- 7) Returning Q .

11. (Previously Presented) A countermeasure method according to Claim 1, further including the following steps:

- 1) Initialising the point Q with the point P ;
- 2) For i ranging from $t-2$ to 0 , executing the steps of:
 - 2a) Replacing Q with $2Q$;

2b) If $d(i)=1$, replacing Q with $Q+P$; and

3) Returning Q .

12. (Previously Presented) A countermeasure method according to Claim 1, further including the following steps:

1) Initialising the point Q with the point P .

2) Initialising a counter co to the value T .

3) For i ranging from $t-1$ to 0 , executing the steps of:

3a) Replacing Q with $2Q$ using a first method if co is different from 0 ,
otherwise using method;

3b) If $d(i)=1$, replacing Q with $Q+P$;

3c) If $co=0$ then reinitialising the counter co to the value T ;

3d) Decrementing the counter co ; and

4) Returning Q .

13. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein said electronic component is a smart card.